

Peace News

The International Pacifist Weekly

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Return to Aldermaston

NINE-WEEK CAMP AT ATOM PLANT

THE use of one caravan has already been offered to the Direct Action Committee Against Nuclear War for a nine-week camp at Aldermaston during July, August and September.

Direct Action campers will hope to :

- Meet Trade Union and other representatives of workers at Britain's nuclear weapons plant;
- Mount a simple exhibition in the vicinity of the main gates;
- Maintain an all-night vigil outside the plant;
- Challenge those working at the plant to a friendly debate;
- Join in discussions with local organisations and residents.

The Committee hope as a result of their efforts to persuade at least one worker to leave the plant. "This would, we feel, be a considerable achievement and have far-reaching consequences," says a statement issued by the Committee.

A rota of vigillers and campers is being drawn up at the Committee's office at 344, Seven Sisters Road, London, N.4.

In the USA too . . .

In addition to the two-week camp at the US rocket testing site at Cape Canaveral

Bishop of Manchester to raise H-BOMB ISSUE AT LAMBETH

Peace News Reporter

THE Bishop of Manchester has said that he intends to raise the whole question of the H-bomb at the Ninth Lambeth Conference, which opened in London yesterday.

A year ago the Bishop made a dramatic intervention in the Debate on the Air Estimates in the House of Lords by asking for consideration of Commander Sir Stephen King Hall's demand for an enquiry into the question of unarmed defence.

The assurance about the Conference was given to the Vicar of St John's, Crewe, the Rev. C. G. Wilson and two other priests who wrote to the Bishop asking for an attempt to be made at the conference to persuade the Bishops to agree to call meetings of communicants in every parish to

- "Face the problem of the H-bomb in the light of our duty to witness to the Cross," and
- "Wait upon God together for His guidance in the matter."

The letter also contained the suggestion that the meetings of communicants should take place throughout the Anglican Communion during Holy Week, 1959, when all communicants have a special duty to consider deeply the implications of the way of the Cross.

The three signatories later met the Bishop and discussed the issue of the H-bomb with him.

"He said that he was strongly of the opinion that this was an issue that ought

□ ON BACK PAGE

Khrushchov on Summit Talks

Stuart Morris, with representatives of other British Peace organisations, returned to London recently after talks in Moscow with the Soviet Peace Committee and other organisations. While there they had over an hour's talk with Mr. Khrushchov.

Last week Stuart Morris, who is secretary of the Peace Pledge Union, answered

'Women against the bomb'

By CONSTANCE WILLIS

"WOMEN must stir themselves to action," declared Jacquette Hawkes, writer, archaeologist and wife of J. B. Priestley, presiding at an enthusiastic 800-strong meeting for women only organised by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament in Church House, Westminster, last Friday.

"We are in the midst of the most ghastly and total revolution the world has known," she said, referring to "the terrible speed with which we have accepted the destruction of humanity."

Marghanita Laski, novelist and critic, dealing with "The Deterrent Myth," spoke of the acquiring of nuclear weapons by France, Germany, and other nations, and reminded the audience that Mr. Attlee had been able to persuade America not to drop atom bombs on Korea before we had nuclear weapons. "The moral influence of Britain must not be dissipated."

"The surest way to safety lies through renouncing nuclear weapons and finding other deterrents."

"We believe that to make, test, and own nuclear weapons is utterly wrong. If we are prepared to buy safety at the price of such wickedness, are we worth saving?"

AID children after H-bomb war

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In the USA too . . .

In addition to the two-week camp at the US rocket testing site at Cape Canaveral, drawing to a close this week-end, an experimental group have been at work at Cheyenne, the town in Wyoming where America's first inter-continental missile base is being erected.

The Cheyenne campers moved in after the US Government's local propaganda campaign reached its climax on June 7 with a dedication ceremony at the site.

People in the town are saying "If there's a war, we'll be the first to go . . . they never asked us about it."

The campers hope to start a person-to-person educational campaign in the town and on the nearby ranches.

"We will try to get one town to say 'No' to present methods of 'defence,' and to look and act for a fresh start toward world peace," said Ted Olson, Quaker peace worker who has moved into the neighbourhood.

Says a leaflet being distributed from their headquarters at 2103 Carey Avenue, Cheyenne:

"We ask you, the people of Cheyenne, to stop a moment and think of what this missile base means to you and your family. We ask you to act with others in England, Germany and the USA, to join others who are saying 'No' to missile bases in their backyards—and then saying 'Yes' to a national policy based on human decency and the desire of all men for a sane, peaceful world."

Thousands sign ND petition

In Macclesfield (Cheshire) 3,500 signatures for the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament's petition have been obtained by Quakers from about 10,000 houses and 20,000 leaflets distributed. "In the thousands of personal interviews contact is made with apathetic and isolated people untouched by meetings," reports the Quaker journal, *The Friend*.

Sincere non-pacifist Christians are worried stiff about nuclear war and the theological problems of peace. Here is an opportunity to introduce them to Peace News—a marked copy passed on personally, a half-crown trial subscription—do it in whichever way you know to be best, but do not let go by this chance of strengthening the impact of pacifism.

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Last week Stuart Morris, who is secretary of the Peace Pledge Union, answered questions about his visit put to him by Roy Sherwood, Peace News political commentator; Arlo Tatum, Secretary of the War Resisters' International; Sybil Morrison, Peace Pledge Union Organiser and Peace News columnist; J. Allen Skinner, Associate Editor of Peace News; The following is a digest of their talk :

THE EDITOR: *Did Mr. Khrushchov have anything to say that had a bearing on the Geneva conference on nuclear test detection?*

STUART MORRIS: Yes. He very much hoped that as a result of the conference the West would agree to the suspension of nuclear tests. "This seems to me," he said, "to be the essential thing at the present time."

SKINNER: *There was no indication that he would be calling the conference off?* None at all. He quite expected Russian representatives to attend. I don't think the Russian attitude to the conference has changed.

SHERWOOD: *But surely the Russians have practically indicated that they are completely indifferent as to whether the thing comes off or not?*

No. They think that Dulles has gone back on what the original purpose of the meeting was, and they want to be reassured.

SKINNER: *What the Americans seemed to be staving off was the implied commitment to suspension of tests if the talks were successful.*

Yes. We also asked Mr. Khrushchov whether the Summit Talks were more likely to take place and be successful if there were some kind of parity of representation, and he said: "Well, we've already suggested parity in connection with the Disarmament Commission. Not parity in the sense that we want to have an equal number of socialist and non-socialist countries. We are prepared to have an equal number of non-socialist countries balanced by a number of

socialist countries, plus neutrals. And we do feel that that would be helpful in the Summit Talks."

TATUM: *Did he treat the Summit Talks as still imminent?*

Yes. "They could take place tomorrow, as far as we are concerned," he said. He thought the West was holding back and making impossible conditions. We discussed with him the question of a neutral chairman who could bring the two sides together, suggesting that conferences very often broke down because the two sides simply were slanging each other. He said: "That's a new idea and I welcome it." The British Ambassador, whom we met later, said it was an interesting suggestion. So possibly it is now being canvassed.

SKINNER: *We've not heard that at all except from you, have we?*

I don't think so. No.

TATUM: *Did you ask any questions which could have been classified as embarrassing to Mr. Khrushchov?*

No. We asked about the best way of getting the disarmament talks going again. We asked him to give a message to the British people. We didn't ask about Hungary—it didn't loom particularly large at the time—although we discussed it pretty fully with the Soviet Peace Committee. (The delegation had returned when the execution of Nagy was announced.—Ed. PN.)

SHERWOOD: *I would like to know your personal reaction to the man.*

That's a little difficult. He had had a heavy time in Sofia and was very tired. Rather forbidding, but with a sense of

● ON PAGE FIVE

reminded the audience that Mr. Attlee had been able to persuade America not to drop atom bombs on Korea before we had nuclear weapons. "The moral influence of Britain must not be dissipated."

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AID children after H-bomb war

Dr. Winifred de Kok, dealing with "The Medico-Social Aspects," spoke movingly of the human tragedy involved in the reproductive results of the tests. There could be 8,000 gross physical and mental defects in the first generation and, for future generations, up to 80,000.

"You should not listen to arguments at all, but follow your feelings. Every woman knows she would not wish that tragedy on any other woman."

The speaker reminded the meeting of the words of Jesus: "Inasmuch as you do it to the least of these, you do it unto Me." The time could come, she said, when expectant motherhood would bring no joy, but only dread.

Genetical and other scientific aspects were dealt with by Dr. Antoinette Pirie. Referring to the fact that the five years of testing are likely to result in 50,000 cases of bone cancer, she said: "If we support tests we must accept that we are going to kill innocent people." . . . "What differentiates a hydrogen bomb war from any other kind of warfare is the permanent effect it would have on humanity. The legacy of the dust cloud would be a general increase in cancer and universal genetic damage."

So great would be the disaster that Dr. Pirie felt that, after such a war, children should only be conceived through A.I.D. (the sperm being collected prior to the war), thus ensuring that children were infected by only one parent.

Speaking on "The Civil Defence Fiasco," Amabel Williams-Ellis, author and journalist, referred to the danger of total lying. "You cannot evacuate millions of people at a few hours' notice, and there are no places of greater safety."

"Go and join the Civil Defence organisation in order to resign!" she advised. "Make a bit of a bang when

★ ON BACK PAGE

Basil Delaine's Central African Commentary

THE CHURCH TAKES THE EASY WAY OUT

IF ever the Church has failed, it has done so in Central Africa.

While the white electorate is pushing Southern Rhodesia towards total apartheid, mealie-mouthing parsons preach negative sermons to congregations made up, for the most part, of unthinking fashion dummies.

Never do you hear a prayer for the underprivileged black thousands whose children go through the day on a belly full of cold water.

The Church, not only in Southern Rhodesia but throughout the Federation, is taking the easy—and dangerous—way out.

It preaches straight from the Bible. But seldom does it publicly tie up God's word with existing indignities and injustices suffered daily by the man with the coloured skin.

Sometimes it even manages to reconcile the colour bar with religion.

Invariably its attitude is the same as that of the white politicians, industrialists, commercial tycoons, artisans, clerks, civil servants, and the rest of the European segregationists whose opinions rule the country.

Happily, there are exceptions. These are usually found in the Methodist or Roman Catholic denominations.

In Northern Rhodesia that courageous young Methodist minister the Rev. Colin Morris has white settlers hopping mad with his truly Christian views which he is bold enough to utter in public.

In Southern Rhodesia a Catholic priest recently upbraided his flock because two or three Europeans walked out of church when they saw an African bishop administering Holy Communion.

But these men are fighting a losing battle. They can't even find support among their own clergy.

Squalor for the graduate

Thomas has a BA degree. He is socially very likeable. He is also ambitious.

He arrived back in the Federation recently after graduating from an English university about six months ago.

Today he lives in a squalid one-roomed

Summit conference

EVEN though at the moment a Summit Conference appears to be a receding possibility, neither bloc being willing, or really desiring, to understand the other, it seems to me that there is one place more appropriate than any others where such a conference should be held—Hiroshima.

Surely the heads of Governments would do well to sit and meet on the site where such a diabolical disaster actually took place, and where they might and should see living (?) testimony to its effects.

I wonder if some impetus could not be given to suggest to the Japanese Government that they extend such an invitation.

Well, frankly I am dubious of the value of Summit Conferences when the summits are all thoroughly schooled and controlled by the militarist interests. The real work lies where PN and other educational publications reach public thinking.—**FREDERICK W. ROSHER**, "Tamalpais," Kingsley Green, Haslemere, Surrey.

New community

TWO or three Friends in this district have been thinking for some time of the possibility of setting up a small religious

Readers are invited to send in their letters to the Editor. Contributions will stand a greater chance of publication if they are kept to a maximum length of 250 words. Letters should be sent to the Editor, Peace News, 3 Blackstock Road, London, N.4

ous pacifist community, with food cultivation using compost methods.

We have no fixed ideas about organisation: the result might well be more like a small hamlet. It is intended that members should work in the usual way at outside jobs and work at gardening—a healthy recreation as well as directly productive of physical health—in spare time.

We should be glad to hear from others in this district who may be interested in joining us. A useful number of members would be 12, but this might be rather more or less.—**ALEC H. SPRING**, 35 Rowlands Road, Summerseat, Bury, Lancs.

South Africa

What do you say?

we have decided to establish the South African Freedom Association. We should also welcome non-South Africans as members of our Association.

The principal objects of the Association as set out in its Constitution are:

1. To render maximum moral, financial and organisational support to industrial, political and other bodies which are working for a democratic South Africa; and to publications opposing oppression and racial intolerance.
2. To assist victims of persecution with legal defence, also their dependants.

3. To keep the people of Britain informed of events in South Africa.—**DR. ANDRE UNGAR (Chairman)** E. S. SACHS (Secretary), 51 Deansway, London, N.2.

Nuclear 'deterrents'

THE revolt of French generals against their Government has shattered the argument of those who pretend to believe in the "deterrent" and foolishly assert that "civilian authorities" can control army decisions.

Up to now H-bombs have remained a "monopoly" of the Three Big Powers. But it is known that France will test its H-bomb in the summer, China intends to get nuclear weapons from the USSR, and Scandinavian Governments (Sweden and Denmark) discuss the acquisition of them. Moreover, the new German army will also receive nuclear missiles.

The more States that are in possession of such "deterrents" the more the "deterrent effect" diminishes and the terrible danger of uncontrolled mass extermination rises. Every effort is necessary now to obtain a quick agreement on international control of nuclear weapons and the immediate stopping of further tests.

It is a historic crime that this problem was utterly disregarded by responsible (?) statesmen. The "Big Three" can still prevent the spreading of nuclear armament. Pacifists everywhere must press for a quick agreement between them, before rebellious generals endanger the existence of mankind.—**FRANCIS RONA**, Vienna.

Inner purpose

YOU report (PN, June 20) an encouraging "All Faiths" service at St. Botolph's,

The world has seen many religious pil-

of what seems to me to be a fact. By saying that he "thinks" the agitators for nuclear disarmament have faced the real issues O. D. Evans does not convince me that they have.

For instance, at a recent public meeting one of the leaders of the ND campaign was asked whether he would advocate the use of conventional weapons if, after nuclear disarmament, this country were attacked, and he replied that he would not answer that question as he was not prepared to allow himself to be "sidetracked."

The answer to that question, in my view, is fundamental.—**SYBIL MORRISON**, 6 Endsleigh St., London, W.C.1.

This correspondence is now closed.—ED.

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**Send
for
this**

In Southern Rhodesia a Catholic priest recently upbraided his flock because two or three Europeans walked out of church when they saw an African bishop administering Holy Communion.

But these men are fighting a losing battle. They can't even find support among their own clergy.

Squalor for the graduate

Thomas has a BA degree. He is socially very likeable. He is also ambitious.

He arrived back in the Federation recently after graduating from an English university about six months ago.

Today he lives in a squalid one-roomed shack. This is not by choice, but because a minority of men in his country have made it law that he cannot live outside his allotted area.

If Thomas wants to relax in company he has no alternative but to visit a beer-hall where knives flash and prostitution thrives.

Except for the exercise, it is not much use him going to town, because he is barred from—the public libraries, the cinemas and theatres, the cafes, restaurants and hotels, the seats in the public parks, most public meetings, dance halls and bars.

Thomas, you see, is an African. Probably the same man as you sat next to in that cosy restaurant in Holborn about six months ago.

We have no fixed ideas about organisation: the result might well be more like a small hamlet. It is intended that members should work in the usual way at outside jobs and work at gardening—a healthy recreation as well as directly productive of physical health—in spare time.

We should be glad to hear from others in this district who may be interested in joining us. A useful number of members would be 12, but this might be rather more or less.—ALEC H. SPRING, 35 Rowlands Road, Summerseat, Bury, Lancs.

South Africa

THE victory of the Strijdom government in the recent South African general election and the spread of racial intolerance to other parts of the African Continent must not be allowed to cause despondency among those who have the cause of African freedom at heart. On the contrary, these painful events demand redoubled effort on the part of freedom-loving people everywhere in order that ultimate catastrophe for whites and non-whites may be averted.

Convinced that the majority of South Africans living, studying or working in Britain would like to give maximum support to the men and women within South Africa who are fighting for liberty and tolerance under very difficult circumstances,

control of nuclear weapons and the immediate stopping of further tests.

It is a historic crime that this problem was utterly disregarded by responsible (?) statesmen. The "Big Three" can still prevent the spreading of nuclear armament. Pacifists everywhere must press for a quick agreement between them, before rebellious generals endanger the existence of mankind.—FRANCIS RONA, Vienna.

Inner purpose

YOU report (PN, June 20) an encouraging "All Faiths" service at St. Botolph's.

The world has seen many religious pilgrimages—perhaps some of the very needful united acts of worship these days are the marches replying to the threat of nuclear warfare, wherein some witness to the world-wide human fraternity.

Yet everywhere, behind our varied beliefs, we can experience something of that noumenal glory in the heart of everyone, and know that even the barbarian in his blind reaching out for experience expresses his own distorted act of worship.

In November the Fellowship of the Friends of Truth intends to hold a weekend conference at Jordans on worship and meditation. The survival of humanity may be considered in terms of adequate worship—a moment of self-realisation may accomplish more than years of anxious protestations which miss the inner purpose.—JEFFREY BOND, 8 Fairhaven Rd., Bristol 6.

Opportunity for pacifists

I FIND Owen David Evans' letter (PN, June 20) very hard to understand since he ignores my arguments and simply reiterates an opinion about which I have not only disagreed, but endeavoured to explain why I disagreed.

I have already said that if I believed nuclear disarmament to be a first step towards pacifism I would, naturally, campaign for it, and I have explained now several times why I do not believe it.

Instead of trying to convince me O. D. Evans merely says, in effect, that I ought to believe it! Where does that get us?

Neither do I understand his reference to labels and boomerangs. I am not aware that I have attached any special label to a person, idea, or a campaign, and if I had, in what way does it now return to me like a boomerang?

My remark concerning "thousands campaigning on a slogan" was not intended to be derogatory, but simply a statement

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Worry and upsets between husbands and wives so frequently arise through lack of modern family planning. This useful book deals frankly with many of the questions which too often have to go unanswered. Written in an understanding and straightforward way, "PLANNED FAMILIES" can help to resolve one of the commonest and most serious problems in married life. Every married couple should have a copy. You can get yours now—absolutely free.

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ADDRESS

1/2 PE

Minister challenged over police action

MP TELLS OF EMBASSY VISIT

Peace News Reporter

WHEN they left the Soviet Embassy in London after an interview with the Ambassador in April, a deputation from the Aldermaston March were approached by the police and asked to give their names.

After giving them, they registered a protest at the practice, and one member, Fenner Brockway, MP, raised the matter at Question Time in the House on April 17.

He asked why the deputation were only informed in subsequent discussion that they could decline to provide the information, and how far this was the practice in the case of visitors to Embassies in general, and to the Soviet Embassy in particular.

In his reply the Home Secretary said: "It is the practice of the police to ask for the names of members of deputations visiting certain Embassies at which disturbances have occurred on previous occasions. I am informed by the Commissioner of Police that there was no implication of compulsion to give the information on the occasion to which the Hon. Member refers, and I am discussing the matter with the Commissioner."

IMPLICATIONS

Dissatisfied with this answer, Fenner Brockway raised the matter again in the House on June 20.

Recalling what happened on April 8, he told the House:

"There was the Rev. Michael Scott, whose work, particularly on behalf of the African populations, is revered very widely. There was Mr. Hugh Brock, Editor of Peace News, a paper which now has a wide circulation, and which is influential in its appeal for peace. There was Mrs. Sheila Jones, a physicist, who actually worked at Oxford on the development of the atom bomb. There was Mr. Michael Randle, representing large numbers of the younger generation, who took part on the march. There was myself."

Turning to the Home Secretary's answer, he said that it contained important implications.

"First, the reply begins with the statement that

"It is the practice of the police . . .

INSURANCE

THINKING it well to



Mr. Malik, Soviet Ambassador (left) receives the resolution signed by Aldermaston Marchers from Fenner Brockway, MP, one of the deputation to visit the Soviet Embassy in April.

"That shows clearly that this was not just the action of an over-zealous officer. I want to ask the Joint Under-Secretary of State who is responsible for this practice on the part of the police. Is it the Commissioner of Police, or is it an instruction of the Home Office? Has the Home Office issued to the police instructions that they must interrogate deputations to embassies in this way?

"The Answer continues:

"It is the practice of the police to ask for the names of members of deputations visiting certain embassies . . ."

"Why should there be any discrimination between any embassy which represents a Government with whom we are in normal friendly relations and any other embassy?

"The Answer proceeds:

" . . . at which disturbances have occurred on previous occasions."

"The implication there is that disturbances might occur again, or, particularly,

the police asked for the names and addresses of the members of that deputation and of deputations going to foreign embassies on other occasions, is that the police wish to record the names and addresses of those who are regarded as a little outside the Establishment, the nonconformists of our society: the pacifists, the socialists who do not always voice the views of a Front Bench, persons such as those who regard the hydrogen bomb as a crime against life now and the life of coming generations.

"I have no doubt that the police already have bulky dossiers of the Rev. Michael Scott, and Mr. Hugh Brock, as I know they have of myself. I am afraid that Mrs. Sheila Jones and Mr. Michael Randle may now be added to the file of Scotland Yard.

"I want to protest against the attention which is paid to men and women in this country who may stand for a cause which appears to be unpopular at a particular period, but who go about their protest in a perfectly legal, constitutional and normal political way.

POLICE STATE

"The Under-Secretary will not convince me that if this deputation had been from a chamber of commerce, from the Convocation of the Church of England, the Trades Union Congress, or had even represented the Opposition Front Bench, the police authorities would have required names and addresses when the deputation met at the embassy.

"The reason for this interrogation was that these people were regarded as people who stood for views in society which are not accepted by Her Majesty's Government, not necessarily accepted by Her Majesty's Opposition, and which are regarded—as they are in the first stages, but never in the last stages—as lonely voices in a society which does not accept them.

"It is a beginning of the police State. It is typical of the kind of thing which we condemn in Communist countries. Many of us love liberty, many of us regard freedom as the basis of democracy. For that reason, I make no apology for raising this issue in the House, and I hope that the Under-Secretary will be able to give a reassuring answer."

In his reply the Joint Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, Mr.

July 4, 1958—PEACE NEWS—3

UP AND DOING CD VERSUS CND

"C.D. Recruiting is a Record" boasts a newspaper headline recently referring to the farce of Civil Defence in the Kent area.

Civil Defence is proclaimed as a humanitarian concern aimed at saving lives "in the event of war." It is not. It is the Government's mouthpiece for disseminating misleading propaganda and selling the nuclear arms race to the people. It has been called the fourth arm of defence. In fact it is an offensive weapon in the psychological warfare against the Government's most dreaded enemy—an informed public opinion.

What we want now is a counter-attack. You can conduct it. Your weapon is truth.

If there is a CD meeting in your area, make a point of going along. Sell or give away Peace News (we can supply the current issue at 3s. a dozen or back numbers free of charge for this purpose). Distribute the free leaflets available from us showing the extent of the damage that would be caused by a hydrogen bomb on London and giving essential information. Challenge the speaker on these facts. Show up this pitiable farce for what it is. MICHAEL RANDLE, Sales Organiser.

Gandhi method to be studied

A GANDHI Peace Foundation, on national and international lines, is being set up to "study, understand and propagate the science of satyagraha."

Research and practical association with constructive work in various parts of India and the study of satyagraha by students from India and abroad are to be conducted through the Foundation, Mr. G. Ramachandran, secretary of the Gandhi National Memorial Fund, announced in Madras recently.



appeal for peace. There was Mrs. Sheila Jones, a physicist, who actually worked at Oxford on the development of the atom bomb. There was Mr. Michael Randle, representing large numbers of the younger generation, who took part on the march. There was myself."

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INSURANCE

THINKING it well to insure against accident or loss of baggage before I left for Russia, I was interested to find that the insurance company endorsed the policy with a clause disclaiming any liability arising out of arrest, detention or disappearance.

Despite such misgivings, I am back safely, with the addition to my baggage of several souvenirs symbolic of the hospitality we received throughout our visit.

We all regarded the tour as worthwhile, if only because of the contacts we established, the discussions which helped to clear up some misunderstandings, and the personal impressions we were able to gather. I hope to have the opportunity of visiting any Group which would like to hear about my experiences.

The real insurance against war does not lie in the H-bomb or any other armaments, but in the removal of suspicion, the lessening of fear, and the building up of trust, even in the face of difficulties which may still involve the danger of arrest and disappearance. That is part of the constant work of the Peace Pledge Union in urging total unconditional disarmament. Please help us and pay your insurance premium by a contribution to the PPU Headquarters Fund and the effort to secure a world without weapons.

STUART MORRIS,
General Secretary.

Our aim for the year: £1,200.

Amount received to date: £502.

Donations to the Peace Pledge Union, which are used for the work of the PPU, should be sent marked "Headquarters Fund," to the PPU Treasurer at Dick Sheppard House, Endsleigh St., London, W.C.1.



issued to the police instructions that they must interrogate deputations to embassies in this way?

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"It is the practice of the police to ask for the names of members of deputations visiting certain embassies . . ."

"Why should there be any discrimination between any embassy which represents a Government with whom we are in normal friendly relations and any other embassy?

"The Answer proceeds:

" . . . at which disturbances have occurred on previous occasions."

"The implication there is that disturbances might occur again, or, particularly, that disturbances might have occurred on the occasion which I have described. On that peaceful spring morning in Kensington Palace Gardens, when the road was empty except for the five members of the deputation, the police officers and a milk cart, was there any justification for interrogating the members of the deputation on the ground that a disturbance was likely to occur?

REAL REASON

"The Answer proceeded to say that there was no implication of compulsion. Some of the members of the deputation had had public experience and were not likely to be intimidated by the police. In the normal course of events, if a British citizen is approached by a police officer and asked to give his name and address it is assumed that the police officer has the authority to require it. I say emphatically it was not until after the names and addresses had been noted and the official proceedings with the police had concluded, that, in an informal discussion with those police officers, that it was suggested at all to us that there was no compulsion for those names and addresses to be given.

"Can anyone doubt the real reason for this interrogation?

"Does anyone seriously believe that the police feared a disturbance on that occasion?

"Does anyone really believe that in that empty street it was thought that there would be an attack upon the members of the deputation, that the embassy required protection, or that the prestige of the British Government required to be protected because an incident might occur outside the embassy of a foreign Power?

"I have only to mention this possibility for us to dismiss it as utterly ridiculous.

"I suggest that the real reason why

not accepted by Her Majesty's Government, not necessarily accepted by Her Majesty's Opposition, and which are regarded—as they are in the first stages, but never in the last stages—as lonely voices in a society which does not accept them.

"It is a beginning of the police State. It is typical of the kind of thing which we condemn in Communist countries. Many of us love liberty, many of us regard freedom as the basis of democracy. For that reason, I make no apology for raising this issue in the House, and I hope that the Under-Secretary will be able to give a reassuring answer."

In his reply the Joint Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, Mr. David Renton, said that no instructions to take names had been issued by the Home Secretary or the Commissioner for Police.

INDEFENSIBLE

"The senior police officer on the spot has a discretion, and it is in the exercise of that discretion that the practice has grown up."

He went on to deal with the measures taken to prevent disturbances, which led Fenner Brockway to intervene and point out once again that the deputation had been invited to enter the Embassy and the street was empty.

"In the case of the deputation from the Aldermaston marchers," the Under-Secretary continued, "there was a departure from the normal practice in that the names were not taken until after the deputation left. But there was nothing sinister in this. It was simply due to the fact that, when the deputation arrived, the police officer on the spot thought that it was inopportune for him to make his inquiries at that stage. He may have been right or wrong. He used his judgment in that way and had an absolute right to exercise his discretion about when he would check names and addresses.

He repudiated any suggestion that the police were taking the names of people outside the "Establishment."

When Mr. Renton sat down, Mr. R. T. Paget, Q.C. (Lab., Northampton), who defended Field-Marshal von Manstein in the German war crime trials, rose and declared that the procedure of taking names of people leaving an embassy "is not only exceptional; it is indefensible. The Minister knows that very well."

"Why cannot the Minister come to the House and say, 'I am very sorry. There was a slip. It will not happen again.'"

propagate the science of satyagraha."

Research and practical association with constructive work in various parts of India and the study of satyagraha by students from India and abroad are to be conducted through the Foundation, Mr. G. Ramachandran, secretary of the Gandhi National Memorial Fund, announced in Madras recently.



A six-member committee has been set up to draw up the structure, shape and programme of the Foundation. The committee including Prime Minister Nehru and Dr. Radhakrishnan, has already held one meeting.

The first of the five Gandhi Museums set up under the Gandhi Memorial Fund will be opened in Madura, India, on October 2.

Christopher Gell memorial fund launched

THE Bishop of Johannesburg is one of the signatories to an appeal launching a "Christopher Gell Memorial Trust Fund," and issued from P.O. Box 767, Port Elizabeth, S. Africa.

In Britain the appeal is supported by Father Huddlestone, the Rev. Michael Scott, Canon Collins, and Lord Hemingford.

Christopher Gell, paralysed by polio for thirteen years, died recently in Port Elizabeth at the age of 41. He "battled every day to win for non-whites the chance to live in freedom and by so doing contrived to live at peace with himself," said Cyril Dunn in the "Observer" on June 1.

Briefly

The trial of the two Oxford undergraduates on charges of offences under the Official Secrets Act will open at the Central Criminal Court on July 16. The charges follow the publication in *Isis* of an article on frontier incidents which was reproduced in part in *PN*, March 7.

Fifty well-known Spanish priests have petitioned their Minister of Defence for the immediate trial of 44 University students arrested last December on charges of organising a strike. Their society has "scandalised them to the point of raising their revolt," say the Professors, College Chaplains and Roman Catholic Editors.

A second Suez?

THE Lebanon, which has figured prominently in the unpleasant news of the last few weeks, is now more than ever the focal point of world danger; and it is that because what really counts most in the situation lies below the surface.

Looking at the part of the trouble that is readily visible, it seems grotesque that the dispute between President Chamoun (whose term of office will come to an end within the next three months) and his political opponents (who have now made reasonably certain that he cannot prolong his régime by means of his intended change in the constitution which, as it stands, forbids his re-election) should endanger the peace of the world.

That, too, is evidently the personal view of Mr. Hammarskjold, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, after his recently concluded visit to the area and to Egypt.

But it remains an unfortunate fact that the Eastern Mediterranean now contains a heavy concentration of British and American military and naval forces, the existence of which cannot be explained away—though, as far as Britain is concerned, the attempt to do so on the pretence that they were all necessary in Cyprus has been abandoned only very recently.

As the Lebanon is not one of the Middle East oil countries, and important in this respect only as a transit and shipping medium, which can, if necessary, be replaced without great difficulty, it is not altogether obvious why Britain and America should feel so seriously concerned about the rebellion against President Chamoun. The country's geographical position, moreover, renders it highly improbable that it should ever deliberately ruin its profitable trading relations with the West.

Opposing interests

TO make sense of the British-American attitude, it must be assumed that they see the struggle in Lebanon as instigated by Egypt, with Russia probably in the background. That both President Nasser and the Kremlin are not sorry about it is reasonably certain; but there is no tangible evidence that they have instigated or materially aided it.

We reach bedrock with the realisation that the West, driven as it always is in these former colonial countries to side with the least progressive elements, favours



It is an almost official protest—the better for not being *really* official because that would have received scant publicity—in language which, in the circumstances, strikes one as surprisingly moderate; and it is so obviously justified that it is impossible to read it without being left with a feeling of shame.

Dr. Sukarno is right in saying that we

are facing a moral crisis; and three times right in denying the West's right to continue imperilling the Indonesians' and other Asian peoples' future by either the tests or the possibility of a nuclear war, in which they would become co-victims though all of them are uninterested in West v. Soviet rivalries.

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MILITARISM AND FASCISM

WAR IS THE STANDARD EXAMPLE of means being in conflict with the ends they are intended to serve.

It is a method of action which, adopted for the advancement or defence of any of humanity's moral values, acts in its operation to the detriment, or even the destruction, of those values.

With the Russian Communist revolution this age-long example was superseded by an even more thorough-going contradiction between ends and means. With war it has always been necessary to resort to deceit, cheating and lying as necessary auxiliaries to slaughter and destructive violence. This necessity, however, has been accepted with a certain half-heartedness and shame, and has always had to contend with the conflicting "sporting" conception of warfare as being redeemed by standards of chivalry.

With the "scientific" acceptance of the idea that desirable social change was to be achieved through a struggle of classes carried through on the basis of warfare, it became possible for this embarrassing shame-facedness to be discarded in the adoption of fouler methods. If the single criterion of morality became victory in a class war, every action that could assist that victory became sanctified. Deceit, cheating and lying could become attributes of the new chivalry.



ON THE ACCEPTANCE BY THE LENINISTS of this single moral criterion it became possible to work out with scientific thoroughness the techniques for the ruthless subordination of men and women to the achievement of a political objective.

Aggregations of individual personalities now became "masses" to be manipulated. Religious or humanist values governing morality in social relations could be replaced by "ideologies," regarded as instruments to assist in that manipulation. An ideology was not to be regarded as a statement of convictions held about the nature of reality; it was a weapon in the struggle, an important additional means to an end.

HERE WAS THE BEGINNING OF "PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE."

It led inevitably to brainwashing processes, the contriving of forced "con-

Salute to Gomulka

IN a totalitarian society there cannot be opposition to Government acts or Government policy. This, however, is not all. When the Government policy is under fire the withholding of opposition is not enough. There must not be silence. The withholding of support is treated as opposition.

During the purge trials of the 1930s, that formed part of the material of Khrushchov's indictment of Stalinism in 1956, the trade union branches all over Russia set up a constant clamour while the trials were in progress that there should be no mercy shown to those who were on their way to execution. It was an unedifying exhibition, but the universality of these resolutions, anticipating the results of the trials, made it evident that those who were passing them with such unanimity were in fear of what might happen to them if they failed to do so.

As Arthur Koestler has remarked, in referring to a group of scientists who with unanimity denounced a friend who was imprisoned under the Stalin terror, "They were neither cowards nor inferior human beings; they had to comply with orders or share the fate of the man they denounced."

One thinks of these things in the face of the fact that Gomulka has come to heel. After a number of brave gestures by which he has sought to manifest a degree of independence of judgment, and following a striking silence after the murder of Nagy and his colleagues, he has belatedly made the kind of declaration that has been required of him. Even in making it he has done it with certain minor reservations not to be observed in the similar required pronouncements coming from the other Russian satellite states, but he will doubtless go further should the Russian Government require it.

The reckless Polish venture towards a modest degree of independence is over. The courage that has been shown by the Polish regime, however, calls for sympathy and some admiration. The surrender has been made with a certain dignity, and the attempt to hold on to some degree of independence has been maintained with tenacity. There has been a considerable difference between Gomulka and a Quisling of the Kadar type.

A nuclear TU

THERE are some 1,200 members of the Transport and General Workers Union employed at Aldermaston. They—or some

probable that it should ever deliberately ruin its profitable trading relations with the West.

Opposing interests

TO make sense of the British-American attitude, it must be assumed that they see the struggle in Lebanon as instigated by Egypt, with Russia probably in the background. That both President Nasser and the Kremlin are not sorry about it is reasonably certain; but there is no tangible evidence that they have instigated or materially aided it.

We reach bedrock with the realisation that the West, driven as it always is in these former colonial countries to side with the least progressive elements, favours Chamoun because he is more pro-Western than the people who want to remove him, and it does not want to lose so whole-hearted a supporter. Equally fundamentally, the United Arab Republic and Russia want least of all the possibility of British-American influence being strengthened in that part of the world.

Recent days have brought signs of weakening in British-American determination to force the issue under the influence of public feeling and the plainly indicated attitude of Mr. Hammarskjold. On the Soviet side, practically coinciding in time, there has been a sudden change of mind regarding Geneva, first resulting in the declaration that they would not send their experts to the preliminary talks on nuclear tests and warfare and then changing back again to sending them.

And there have been the Moscow demonstrations, varying in violence, against several Western Embassies. As it is so unlikely as to be practically impossible for such demonstrations to occur in Moscow spontaneously, it would seem that the Bear wants it to be known that it can growl, and is doing so. Even the announcement at this particular time of the Nagy and Maletz executions may have been an act of deliberate challenge.

If the Kremlin wants to put itself into the wrong, we can only be sorry. But Britain and America must on no account do anything to interfere in Lebanon without the authority of the United Nations.

Testing grounds

THE long letter from the President of Indonesia published under the heading "A Warning from Asia" in last week's *New Statesman* amounts to a heavy indictment of the West for its use of the Asian part of the world as its atomic and hydrogen testing ground.

Once again, the struggle for morality became victory in a class war, every action that could assist that victory became sanctified. Deceit, cheating and lying could become attributes of the new chivalry.



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HERE WAS THE BEGINNING OF "PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE."

It led inevitably to brainwashing processes, the contriving of forced "confessions" that could serve the ends of the struggle, the calculated admixture of violence and persuasion, the enlistment of crowds, in furtherance of the ends sought by the leaders, through a skilful but completely unscrupulous utilisation of particular grievances and aspirations.

Although a moral justification for these non-moral techniques was sought in the moral rightness of the end they were to serve, as they came to be perfected there were those who saw that there was no reason why they should not be adopted in separation from that end. It is this that happened, first in the development of Mussolini's Fascism, and then in Hitler's Nazism. The techniques, with all their lack of scruple, were adopted merely in the service of the capture of power, without the conception of a socialism founded in a victory for the workers in a class war that was the basis of the Communist resort to these methods.



RECENT EVENTS IN ALGERIA have led to a close examination of what has been happening in the French army and shown that the officer class in the French army has in its turn resorted to the techniques developed by Communism and Fascism.

Democracy in France is today menaced not so much by political Fascism as by an army that has adopted the methods developed by Communism, without, of course, seeking to realise the same objective.

Many French army officers after Hitler's victory in France gave themselves to the study of "Mein Kampf" to acquaint themselves with the techniques that had seemed so effective. During and after the debacle in Indo-China they were able to acquaint themselves with the methods of psychological warfare pursued by the Communists among the Indo-Chinese population; and they also began to study the writing of Mao Tse-Tung. There is a very considerable body of writing in French military journals setting out these ideas.

It is this that explains some of the more curious phenomena of the May 13 rising in Algeria: the conveyance of Arabs and Berbers to the places of demonstration, for instance, and the development of the "mystique" of integration which meant different things for the "colons" and the Algerians, but could temporarily unite them in street manifestations.

Having carried out these methods successfully in Algeria, the Army—that is the colonels and the junior commissioned ranks—had contemplated operating them in an attack on Metropolitan France. For the time being that intention has been thwarted. The danger is nevertheless by no means over, and the attempt may yet have to be faced. The present week may indicate what is before France.

Whatever may be the outcome for France, this will become a new and important factor in the evils inherent in military organisation and make even more necessary serious thought on the question: **BY WHAT MEANS CAN THE SUBSTANCE OF DEMOCRACY AND THE FREEDOM OF THE INDIVIDUAL BE SAFEGUARDED?**

require it.

The reckless Polish venture towards a modest degree of independence is over. The courage that has been shown by the Polish regime, however, calls for sympathy and some admiration. The surrender has been made with a certain dignity, and the attempt to hold on to some degree of independence has been maintained with tenacity. There has been a considerable difference between Gomulka and a Quisling of the Kadar type.

A nuclear TU

THERE are some 1,200 members of the Transport and General Workers Union employed at Aldermaston. They—or some of them—do not like the attitude of their Union on nuclear weapons, as declared by the Union Delegate Conference at Torquay and are considering setting up a new union limited to the men at Aldermaston.

A letter of protest against the Union attitude, signed by 50 Aldermaston members has been sent to the *Union Journal*, the *Record*, and the shop steward, Mr. Fred Atkinson, protests that the Union's policy would mean complete nuclear disarmament.

"They do not think what would happen to the thousands of workers who would face unemployment." These Aldermaston men are not indignant because of any complex policy issue. It is not merely a unilateral renunciation of arms to which they would object but any policy which could achieve complete nuclear disarmament—even an agreement between the USA, the USSR and Britain.

If the Aldermaston men prefer the Government policy on disarmament or the official Labour Party policy, to that of their Union it is merely because it is less likely to be achieved and so put them and thousands of others out of work.

That the use of the new weapons would by comparison make the horrors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki seem trifling may be true. That the use of one of the weapons for which Aldermaston is responsible could set off a chain of nuclear attack and counter-attack that would destroy the greater part of humanity may also be a possibility. To Aldermaston T & GWU members, however, the greatest disaster would come if thousands of them had to find other employment.

Quote

Even on the suspension of bomb tests the Western position is not beyond criticism.

—*The Observer*, June 29.

Use Gandhi's technique

ONCE again I can write only about Cyprus. It is at this moment the challenge and the test. Peoples all over Asia and Africa will judge British policy, and particularly Labour policy, by what happens in Cyprus.

Public interest in last week's House of Commons debate was directed more to what was said from the Labour Front Bench than from the Government Front Bench. Certainly interest abroad and specially in Cyprus itself was concentrated upon Labour's attitude. This is because it is generally assumed, despite a slight Tory recovery, that Labour will be in office in little more than a year, and because Labour is officially committed to Cypriot self-government and, after a period, to self-determination.

Labour's first concern last week was not to make the realisation of this policy more difficult. Self-government and self-determination are seriously prejudiced by the main features of the Government's plan for Cyprus. Labour therefore proposed drastic amendments which would remove the major obstacles. Civil war in Cyprus between the Greek and Turkish populations would seriously affect the chances of introducing self-government and self-determination. Labour therefore urged both the Government and Cypriot representatives to negotiate. Let us see exactly what the Government and the Labour Party put forward.

THE TWO POLICIES

The Government propose a Governor's Council with four Greek Cypriots, two Turkish Cypriots, and one representative each of the Greek and Turkish Governments.

Labour proposed that the representatives from the Greek and Turkish Governments should serve only temporarily, and that the purpose should be to pave the way for self-government.

The Government proposed that the only nationally elected bodies should be Turkish and Greek Houses of Representatives, elected separately by the two races, to control communal affairs.

Labour proposed that above these there should be a National Assembly elected on a common roll, with proportionate Greek and Turkish representa-

Government plan. The proposal for a National Assembly would, in fact, be the beginning of self-government. With the disappearance from the Council of the representatives of the Turkish and Greek Governments there would be the basis for Labour, when it comes to office, to proceed with its policy of full self-government followed by self-determination.

PERIOD OF SELF-GOVERNMENT

Mr. Bevan and Mr. Callaghan put their case so moderately that it was difficult for the Prime Minister to reject outright their appeal that the Government should leave its plan open for the negotiation of such modifications. In effect, however, he did so. He was prepared to negotiate only on details. There is little hope that the fundamental changes which Labour proposes will be accepted by the Government.

Because of this the debate was somewhat unreal. Labour did not wish to give the Tories any opportunity of saying that the Party will be responsible for a renewed outbreak of violence in Cyprus. It wished to leave the door open for negotiation. Personally, I was in favour of the Party voting against the Government plan unless we could get an assurance that it would negotiate with representatives of the Cypriot people on the basis Labour proposed.

There was one qualification of self-determination which disturbed me. Clearly, it would be difficult to apply self-determination in a condition of civil war. Archbishop Makarios has himself said on behalf of the Greek Cypriots that he would accept a transitional period of self-government, and he does not now insist on a date for self-determination. The hope would be that during this period the concord between Greek and Turkish Cypriots which existed between the two races prior to the Emergency would be renewed.

DEMONSTRATE REASONABILITY

It is reasonable that this opportunity for reconciliation should be given. But one phrase was used from the Labour Front Bench which suggested that the minority must consent to self-determination. That would give the Turkish Cypriots, who are only 18 per cent. of the population, the power of veto.

In the view of many of us the minority

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Khrushchov • FROM PAGE ONE

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I hope they will not refuse negotiation

Turkish Cypriots, and one representative each of the Greek and Turkish Governments.

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Labour proposed that above these there should be a National Assembly elected on a common roll, with proportionate Greek and Turkish representation.

The Government proposed that Cypriots should be permitted citizenship of Greece and Turkey in addition to Cypriot citizenship.

Labour rejected this because it involves permanent division.

It will be seen that Labour's amendments would fundamentally change the

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DEMONSTRATE REASONABLENESS

It is reasonable that this opportunity for reconciliation should be given. But one phrase was used from the Labour Front Bench which suggested that the minority must consent to self-determination. That would give the Turkish Cypriots, who are only 18 per cent. of the population, the power of veto.

In the view of many of us the minority have the right to insist on guarantees of their liberties, including their educational and religious traditions and practices. They have no right to deny self-determination to the great majority of the population.

This principle is important. If a racial minority veto were accepted it might be extended from Cyprus to the European settler communities in East and Central Africa. The French could appeal to this principle in denying independence to Algeria.

I do not expect the Greek majority in Cyprus to accept the Government plan because it closes the door to self-government and self-determination. It is possible that the Turkish Government and the Turkish

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Cypriots may accept it because, in effect, it means the political partition of the island, and they may regard this as a stepping-stone to the territorial partition they demand. What action is left to the Greek Cypriots?

I hope they will not refuse negotiation so long as there is any hope that the Government may be flexible. The Prime Minister has offered to go anywhere to negotiate. He was probably thinking of the Greek and Turkish Governments, but I should like to see Archbishop Makarios offering to meet him anywhere.

The Greek Cypriots should seize the initiative. They should demonstrate their reasonableness to the world.

LABOUR'S PLEDGES

The second suggestion which I make is this. Since the Greek Cypriots aim at a self-governing, self-determining unified Cyprus, they should direct their policy above everything else to creating conditions of co-operation with the Turkish Cypriots.

Labour would find it difficult to establish self-government and self-determination in conditions of civil war, but it takes two sides to carry on a war. The Greeks would be well advised deliberately to decide on self-disciplined action which rules out violence. It would not be easy for the Turks to persist in violence if the Greeks refrained from it.

I would urge the Greeks to consider the adoption of Gandhi's technique of non-violent non-co-operation.

Archbishop Makarios once said to me that it might have been better if the Gandhi method had been adopted in Cyprus. The greatest need now is to create conditions and a psychology in Cyprus which will permit Labour to carry out its policy when it comes to office. I submit this suggestion very seriously to the Archbishop and his colleagues.

But I recognise this: we have the right to make this appeal only if those of us who belong to the Labour Party stand by our pledges to Cyprus. We must not fail.

(Copyright in India and Africa reserved to author.)

Khrushchov

• FROM
PAGE ONE

humour and with a smile which was more obvious in the less formal conversations. I was impressed with the sense of a strong personality. I think he was perfectly sincere, perfectly honest.

SKINNER: Were you able to raise with the Soviet Peace Committee the rights of conscientious objectors to band together and issue their own publications?

That question did not arise, except in quite an incidental way when I mentioned Tolstoy and his having made one of the best contributions to peacemaking to come from Russia. We said we hoped that he was going to be studied and not regarded merely as a historical figure confined to museums. We were told that there were no Tolstoyans. His books were read but there was no practical interest.

SKINNER: Of course, there cannot be. The staggering thing is that you have a Tolstoy Museum and no Tolstoyans.

TATUM: If there were they would not have them using the Museum. It would be dangerous. Did you bring up the question of Jehovah's Witnesses in prison?

Yes—with the Baptist leaders. Originally the Peace Committee wanted us to confine our discussion on COs to our interviews with the Baptists since they regarded it as coming under the heading of religious minorities. We said we regarded it as a very important political question as well. They said that to the best of their knowledge there were no Jehovah's Witnesses in prison except for political offences.

SYBIL MORRISON: Do you think they hatched up something against Jehovah's Witnesses?

No. It probably results from the very strict interpretation of the relations of the State to any religious cult. They were probably considered to be engaging in political propaganda.

In conclusion next week Stuart Morris is questioned about the missionary work of the church in Russia and the message Mr. Khrushchov had for the British people.

World population: A problem for Lambeth

By PATRICIA HUTCHINS

"The Family in Contemporary Society" is to be discussed by one of the eleven committees of the Lambeth Conference. Patricia Hutchins, a writer who has made a study of population problems, here examines the report (10s. 6d.) prepared for the Conference and published by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. She examines it from a viewpoint which may be summed up in a quotation from Julian Huxley's "The Human Sum" (Heinemann):

"It has taken just one decade from Hiroshima for the world to face up resolutely to the implications of atomic war. Can we hope that it will take no more than a decade from the 1954 World Population Conference in Rome for the world to face up equally resolutely to the implications of world over-population?"

THE man and woman who believes in the possibility, indeed the necessity, for world peace, is always up against that big word HOW? Conviction is not enough.

For years I have never been able to make the snake bite round on its own tail—that symbol which stands for evil, wisdom—and medicine!

Suddenly a young man's declaration that "the realisation has become clearer each year that there is nothing more sacred than the individual human life, and a hitherto separate interest in the problem of population and its control, came together in a synthesis—the fact that life must be revered at both ends. No child should be brought into this world to inherit misery, starvation, and very likely death from a flame thrower or atomic dust.

INCREASE

Ideas are like fern spores that float around invisibly and settle somewhere to grow. That the number of people on earth has increased tremendously during the past few centuries has been continually emphasised. Industrialism, the growth of science, and with it the means of preventing conception have both introduced new difficulties and suggested various solutions.

With the report on "The Family in Contemporary Society" the Church of England is at last about to face the existing situation and its implications. War is only mentioned in passing but its causes and consequences are everywhere brought to mind by this excellently presented and comprehensive document. For instance,

"If our conscience will not tolerate, when we know how to prevent it, a torrent of infant deaths, no more should we, with the knowledge we have, encourage an ungoverned spate of un-

SPCK, 10s. 6d.

wanted births. If fatalism has given place to upholding the sanctity of life for the living, should it not yield also to a responsibility for those who we cause to be born?"

The aim of the Commission set up by the Archbishop of Canterbury has been to help the Church to clarify some problems confronting the family and society in different parts of the world to-day. Following the report itself there are sections dealing with India, Egypt, the United States and other countries, together with some theological considerations on marriage, contraception, material development and economics, the changed function of the home, emerging family patterns, etc.

Not until 1930 had the Lambeth Conference grudgingly given permission for the use of contraceptives. With the extension of family guidance, to take in many other aspects of the subject, "Christians now responsibly involved in the beginning of the movement are anxious for its consideration in principle and for a moral decision by the Church."

Members of the Group convened by the Church of England Moral Welfare Council who undertook the Report, have had to work within "a network of conflicting

valid claims"—the personal freedom of the individual and the welfare of the community, the conservation of resources and the "simultaneous advance of an ethic in which to preserve life is an imperative" and that the hungry must be fed.

It is pointed out that:

"It is the application of modern science in obedience to Christian and what we may call Hippocratic ethics which has created the problem of over-population as we know it in the world to-day."

What the Report does not stress is that such standards remain departmentalised—the doctor rushes to give the opposing airman blood transfusions: fellow citizens may not be killed but bless a flag, or more logically now, a bomber, and people in other countries become "the enemy." Because the general tone is that of respectfully advocating a new approach, there is little acknowledgement of a further difficulty inherent in the situation, the relation between states of anxiety arising from fears of war or slump which have a bearing on the misuse of contraceptives.

FAMILY PLANNING

Much space is given to the need for more prosperous nations to help in the development of other countries and the means of overcoming poverty. "We are aware of the deep concern felt in the Church about militant nationalism, racial tension, and colour conflicts—particularly in parts of Africa and North America, and in the Middle East."

Again mentioning parts of the world where food and other resources cannot keep up with the growth of population, "We find nothing Christian in the suggestion that the so-called natural checks should be left to exercise their own restraint upon the population—that men and women and infants should be left to die,



Three out of the many of the world's starving children

that pestilence should walk unchecked, or war or abortion take their toll.

"If, therefore, governments resolve that it is their duty to encourage (but not to enforce) the adoption of family planning in conjunction with their best efforts to raise the level of living in other ways, we cannot say that Christians ought to withhold their support. How indeed could we say that?"

It will take many years to work out a satisfactory pattern between the many elements involved, but undoubtedly we are moving towards a period when man will turn from fratricide as instinctively as we now revolt from the idea of eating the human body—years of discussion, education, search, and belief in its final realisation.

BRIEF FOR A ROCKET BASE VIGIL

At the US missile testing base at Cape Canaveral on June 23 members of the US Fellowship of Reconciliation began a two-week vigil in protest at preparations for space-age war. As reported in last week's PN, military and civil officials were informed in advance of the Vigillers' plans. Below is the information leaflet which the vigillers have been distributing:

Project: A Vigil at the test site for the US missile programme at Cape Canaveral.

in 1914 and in this country the following year, as a movement of Christian protest against war and of faith in a better way than violence for dealing with conflict and tension. The FoR has groups in more than 35 countries, with US headquarters at

ing conception have both introduced new difficulties and suggested various solutions. With the report on "The Family in Contemporary Society" the Church of England is at last about to face the existing situation and its implications. War is only mentioned in passing but its causes and consequences are everywhere brought to mind by this excellently presented and comprehensive document. For instance,

"If our conscience will not tolerate, when we know how to prevent it, a torrent of infant deaths, no more should we, with the knowledge we have, encourage an ungoverned spate of un-

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ation in principle and for a moral decision by the Church."

Members of the Group convened by the Church of England Moral Welfare Council who undertook the Report, have had to work within "a network of conflicting

keep up with the growth of population, "We find nothing Christian in the suggestion that the so-called natural checks should be left to exercise their own restraint upon the population—that men and women and infants should be left to die,

but rather that man should turn from fratricide as instinctively as we now revolt from the idea of eating the human body—years of discussion, education, search, and belief in its final realisation.

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Project: A Vigil at the test site for the US missile programme at Cape Canaveral.

Duration: For two weeks beginning Monday, June 23, and ending Sunday, July 6.

Purpose

1. To hold before the nation a symbol of moral and political protest to preparations for nuclear-missile war—and all war.
2. To encourage those engaged in the missile programme to re-examine the issues involved and the threat to human survival it represents.
3. To call for international co-operation in the exploration of space.
4. To appeal for a "crash programme for peace."

Questions we ask

1. Is there any hope in the arms race? Can it bring peace?
2. As more and more nations are armed with missiles and H-bombs, and every irresponsible dictator has poised an arsenal of atomic weapons, is it possible to avoid a war of extinction? As each "little war" threatens to become a global war, how cope with this threat to human survival?
3. What lies beyond deterrence? Is there an alternative to the arms race? Who among our most intelligent, creative and dedicated men and women are exploring alternatives?
4. What can ordinary citizens like ourselves do for peace?
5. How can we mobilise our best talents, energies and resources for a "crash programme for peace"? How can we put the vast knowledge and energies now at the disposal of mankind to work at the conquest of poverty, disease and illiteracy; at the problems that become the breeding ground of Communism and Fascism?

Programme

1. A daily vigil at the entrance to the Cape Canaveral test site, from 3.30 to 5.30 p.m. Participants will walk in silence, engaging in prayer and meditation. They will wear a blue arm band, as do others in similar projects, as a symbol of mourning for the world and its addiction to violence.
2. Public opinion polls and literature distributions in the communities which comprise the "missile area."
3. Talks before community organisations, on radio and television, at gatherings in homes; deputations to community leaders.
4. A programme of worship, discussion and education at the Project Centre.
5. A special observance on July 4.

Sponsor

The Fellowship of Reconciliation is a religious pacifist group, founded in England



Photo: Goray

in 1914 and in this country the following year, as a movement of Christian protest against war and of faith in a better way than violence for dealing with conflict and tension. The FoR has groups in more than 35 countries, with US headquarters at Nyack, NY. It is non-denominational and inter-racial. Its members "refuse to participate in any war or to sation military preparations; they work to abolish war and to foster goodwill among nations, races and classes." (From Statement of Purpose.)

Relation to other projects

Members and staff of the Fellowship have been recently involved in such related projects as the protest at the atomic test site in Las Vegas last summer, the Prayer and Conscience Vigil in Washington last November, the voyage of the Golden Rule (the 30-ft ketch whose crew sought to sail into the Eniwetok bomb test area) this spring, the team of six people who sought entry into the Soviet Union, and were refused at Helsinki, to appeal for an unconditional cessation of tests, the Walk for Peace to the United Nations in April, and the Walk to Washington in May-June. Its members in other countries, notably England, France and West Germany, have been in the forefront of recent activities protesting against establishing missile bases in these countries. In Moscow last summer, the International FoR distributed leaflets in Red Square, printed in Russian, calling for an end to reliance on violence, and for peace with justice.

The roots of ~~new~~ actions

Our actions are grounded in the Judeo-Christian tradition, our faith in the persuasive power of democratic ideas and practices, our conviction that any social or political order that rests on violence is "a house built on sand," and our commitment to the unity of the world-wide human family. War itself must be abolished. "There is no way to peace; peace is the way."

DIARY But still pious hopes . . .

By JONE BURGESS

Secretary, Peace Pledge Union Education Commission

Learning To Live. Labour Party, 1s.

TO those whose learning and teaching experience has been confined to independent schools, the educational policy outlined in this Labour Party pamphlet appears a very fair statement of what can and should be achieved within the limits of a government department.

As this is a free service we reserve the right to select for publication notices sent in. We nevertheless desire to make it as complete a service as we reasonably can, and therefore urge organisers of events to:

1. Send notices to arrive not later than Mon. a.m.
2. Include: Date, TOWN, Time, Place (hall, street); nature of event; speakers, organisers (and secretary's address).

Friday, July 4

KEMNSING: 8 p.m. St. Edith's Hall, Kemnning (nr. Sevenoaks), Bishop J. C. Mann, Dr. John K. Spearin. "The H-bomb and You." Films. CND.

Saturday, July 5

LONDON, W.C.1.: Dick Sheppard House, Endsleigh St. London Area Rally. 3.30 p.m. Area Affairs. 6 p.m. Louis Anderson Fenn, "Thinking in the Nuclear Age." PPU.

NELSON: 3 p.m. "Marles Hill," Wheately Lane, Barrowford. Kichard Bland, NW Area PPU.

WARLEY: 3 p.m. Institutional Church, Pound Rd. Garden Party. Harold Steele, West Midlands Area PPU.

WOODFORD: 3 p.m. "Elmhurst," High Rd., London, E.18. Garden Pty. FoR.

WYTHENSHAWE: 3 p.m. William Deacons Bank, Northenden. Open Air Mtg. 2.30 Friends Mtg. Hse., Wythenshawe Rd. for walk. CND.

Sunday, July 6

JERSEY, C.I.: 10.30 a.m. 120 Halkett Place, St. Helier. Peace News selling. PPU.

LONDON, E.11.: 3 p.m. Friends Hse., Bushwood, Leytonstone. Garden Meeting. Martin Dakin, "Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament." Tea, concert. E.10 & E.11. PPU Group.

Monday, July 7

GREENWICH: 8 p.m. Hargood Road School, Kidbrooke, S.E.3. Dr. Peter Astbury, Mervyn Jones. CND.

RUGBY: 7.30 p.m. Brotherhood Hse., Castle St., "Challenge of the H-bomb." Sybil Morrison, Michael Tippett. PPU.

Tuesday, July 8

BIRMINGHAM: 7.45 p.m. 19 Newark Croft, Sheldon 26. Sheldon Group members meeting. PPU.

Wednesday, July 9

BRIGHTON: 7.30 p.m. The Dome. Mervyn Jones, Benn Levy, A. J. P. Taylor "The H-bomb." CND.

LONDON, S.W.4.: 7.45 p.m. 27 Clapham Pk. Rd., Clapham Common. Stuart Morris on his visit to Russia. PPU.

Thursday, July 10

LONDON, E.: 8 p.m. Friends Meeting House, Bush Rd., Leytonstone. Elsie Pracy, BSc, "Is Man at the Mercy of his Geographical Environment?" E.10 & E.11 PPU Group.

Friday, July 11

BOWES PARK, N.13.: 8 p.m. Bowes Park Methodist Church, Bowes Rd. "Sufficient is Thine Arm Alone" Session III "Facing the Consequences (1)." Leader, Mrs. Nora M. Page. MPF.

LONDON, S.W.6.: 10.30 a.m. and 1.15 p.m. Fulham Town Hall (opp. Fulham Bdy Stn.) Tribunal for COs.

Saturday, July 12

GATESHEAD: 7.30 p.m. Whitehall Rd., Methodist Church. Conference Pub. Mtg. John M. Gibbs, Rev. Dr. J. Alan Kay, Rev. Dr. Donald Soper, Rev. Leslie M. Wollen. Methodist "Total Peace" Demonstration.

HASTINGS: 2.30 p.m. Tinkers Dell, Crowhurst Lane, Battle. Garden Meeting. Stuart Morris "My Visit to Russia." Introduced by Minnie Pallister. Stalls, musical programme, etc. If wet, indoors. PPU.

LEICESTER: 9.30 a.m. 54 Highfield St. One-day workcamp, decorating for FSU. Sec. John Lynes, 101 Lonsdale Rd., Thurmaston, Leicester. IVS.

WYTHENSHAWE: 3 p.m. Newall Green Parade. Open Air Mtg. 2.30 p.m. Newall Green Baptist Church, Hufley Rd., for walk. CND.

Monday, July 14

BIRMINGHAM: 8 p.m. 22 Vicarage Rd., Kings Heath. Meeting of Kings Heath & Cotteridge PPU. All welcome.

July 4, 1958—PEACE NEWS—7

CLASSIFIED

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FRIENDS, BURY, Lancs., interested forming small community on basis Religious Pacifism, natural food production, seek others like mind. Alec H. Spring, 35 Rowlands Rd., Bury.

HUMANISM—a modern outlook. Write to Ethical Union, 13 Prince of Wales Terrace, London, W.8.

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SELF GOVERNMENT for Scotland Committee (London). Only a Scottish Parliament can ban the H-bomb in Scotland. Scots in London contact M. Murray, 91 Olive Rd., Cricklewood, London N.W.2.

W.R. RESISTERS International welcomes gifts of foreign stamps and undamaged air mail covers. Please send to W.R.I., 88 Park Ave., Enfield, Middlesex.

LITERATURE

FACTS ON the "Nuclear Arms Race"—new L.R.D. pamphlet packed with information about the negotiations, the weapons, the tests, the cost. 1s. (1s. 2d. p.f.) from L.R.D., 161 Drury Lane, W.C.2.

"LIBERTE," the French pacifist weekly. 36s. a year, 20s. 6 mths. (US \$5 seamail, \$10 airmail, a year) from Housmans (Peace News bookshop), 3 Blackstock Road, London, N.4.

OSWELL BLAKESTON'S "Sun at Midnight" (Blond, 21s.) Just published.

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The emphasis laid in the pamphlet on Youth Service, the improvement of technical colleges, and the extension of grants to university students follows familiar lines. The matter of Public Schools is left

FOR THE SAKE OF THE

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Monday, July 14

BIRMINGHAM: 8 p.m. 22 Vicarage Rd., Kings Heath. Meeting of Kings Heath & Cotteridge PPU. All welcome.

Thursday, July 17

LONDON, E: 8 p.m. Friends Meeting House, Bush Rd., Leytonstone. Dick Mercer, "Menace of the Machine." E10 and E11 PPU.

Monday, July 21—Saturday, August 2

GERRARDS CROSS, BUCKS.: "Bulstrode" Volunteers required for work camp on new centre of Society of Brothers (Bruderhof).

Every week!

SUNDAYS

LONDON: 3 p.m.; Hyde Park, Speakers' Corner. Pacifist Forum.

LONDON: 3 p.m.; Clapham Common. Christian Pacifist Open-air Meeting. The Brotherhood of the Way.

GLASGOW: 8 p.m.; Queens Pk. Gate, top of Victoria Rd. Open-air Meeting.

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

LONDON: Weekend Workcamps, cleaning and redecorating the homes of old-age pensioners. IVS, 72 Oakley Sq., London, N.W.1.

TUESDAYS

MANCHESTER: 1-2 p.m.; Deansgate Blitz Site. Christian pacifist open-air meeting. Local Methodist ministers and others. MPF.

THURSDAYS

LEYTONSTONE: 8 p.m.; Friends Mtg. Ho., Bush Rd. E.10 and E.11 Group. PPU.

LONDON, W.C.1: 1.20-1.40 p.m.; Church of St. George the Martyr, Queen Sq., Southampton Row. Weekly lunch-hour Service of Intercession for World Peace. Conducted by Clergy and laymen of different denominations.

FRIDAYS

BIRMINGHAM: 5 p.m. onwards; Bull St. Meeting House (outside) Peace News selling.

PEACE PLEDGE UNION

London Area

AREA RALLY JULY 5

Dick Sheppard House, W.C.1

3.30 p.m. Area Affairs

5 p.m. Refreshments by Doris and Herbert Wheeler 2s.

6 p.m. Speaker:

LOUIS ANDERSON FENN

—Pacifist Scientist

"Thinking in the Nuclear Age"

primary stage.

The other priorities in order are the replacement of slum schools the establishment of the full four-year secondary course, and more provision for handicapped children. Linked to all these must, perchance, be an all-out drive to obtain more and better qualified teachers.

■ ■ ■ ■ ■

The emphasis laid in the pamphlet on Youth Service, the improvement of technical colleges, and the extension of grants to university students follows familiar lines. The matter of Public Schools is left in abeyance, ostensibly on grounds of realism in the present shortage of school places. As a means of ending the farce of 11-plus selection, the principle of comprehensive secondary education is firmly enunciated, to be implemented as best suits local conditions.

One could have wished that a more definite pronouncement had been made on the

"Thinking in the Nuclear Age"

LOUIS FENN, who is to speak on "Thinking in the Nuclear Age," at the Peace Pledge Union's London Area rally to-morrow (Saturday), is head of the Science Department at Wanstead School.

One of his earliest lecturing assignments was in the infamous No. 7 Hall of Dartmoor Prison (the punishment block) in 1917. As a conscientious objector on political grounds he had accepted a Home Office scheme for the employment of COs and became a member of a panel serving the intellectual needs of his fellow war resisters.

He will be speaking at Dick Sheppard House, 6, Ensleigh Street, London, W.C.1 (after tea and an earlier business session starting at 3.30 p.m.).

150 quiz the delegation

LAST week's Pacifist Forum at Friends' House was packed out with 150 people wanting to question members on the dele-

Christian H-bomb

CHRISTIANS can share in the responsibility for the manufacture of the H-bomb, says the Bishop of Willesden.

"Peace Is Our Profession" says the US Strategic Air Command emblem to be seen at the entrance to its Omaha Headquarters.

It may not be long before Matthew V, verse 9, is cited over the portal: "Blessed are the Peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God."

Year 20s. 6 issues. (S. 5s. 2s. 1s. 1s. a year) from Housmans (Peace News bookshop), 3 Blackstock Road, London, N.4.

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MEDICAL ASSISTANTSHIP wanted by family man aged 40. Experienced. August. Box 788.

SITUATIONS VACANT

PEACE NEWS OFFICE IS OPEN up to 9 p.m. every Wednesday evening for the sale of books and stationery, and for voluntary help with the despatch of Peace News. Visitors welcomed. (Mon. to Fri. 8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.) 3 Blackstock Rd. (above Finsbury and Cook, stationers), Finsbury Park (near sta.), N.4.

Americans March on London

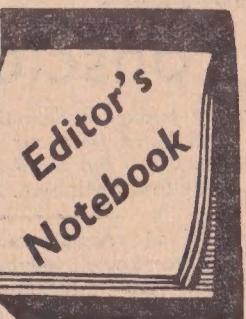
I WAS surprised to find Frank Allaun, MP in North London's Finsbury Park when I went there to join the March on London. He had flown into London from Manchester that morning.

Carrying a "Lollipop" beside me on the march was a former member of the US forces who six years ago was on the receiving end of a Non-violent Resistance Group demonstration at the US Bomber base at Mildenhall in East Anglia. He was one of the hundreds of servicemen at Mildenhall who had their leave stopped for the 15-strong poster march.

He had joined up in the hope of getting to Korea, but was sent to Britain instead! We had found out how our paths had crossed on June 28, 1952, when we met recently for coffee at the house of a mutual friend.

Other Americans on the march from Finsbury Park were Mildred Buss, a peace worker from Milwaukee, and Alvira Downey, a school teacher from the State of Ohio, both unaware of Humphrey Lyttelton walking in front of them. On the march down Whitehall I found myself with Mr. and Mrs. Wise, on holiday from Florida.

An all-day march or demonstration is to be strongly recommended as a way of building up a strong sense of fellowship and solidarity—and what a chance to discuss the pacifist issue with people ready to listen because they are walking with you in a common cause.





No. 1,149 July 4, 1958 6d. US Air Express Edition 10 cents

In 27 hours—in one street A-PLANT PROTEST IN WHITEHALL

Peace News Reporter

DURING the 27-hour vigil in Whitehall last week-end over 1,600 signatures were collected from sympathisers wishing to make their protest against the use of British atomic power stations for the manufacture of nuclear explosives.

Vigillers, who took up their position as Big Ben struck nine on Saturday morning, had distributed over 10,000 leaflets by the time the vigil ended at noon on Sunday. "Atom plants for peace—not war" was the wording displayed on their posters.

At the close the vigillers, numbering about 30, went to No. 10 Downing Street and handed in the signatures for presentation to the Prime Minister.

Among the signatories were a number of serving soldiers and also a worker at one of the atomic power stations which is to be converted, Hinkley Point, in Somerset. Workers there, he said, were very disturbed at the change-over.

Although large crowds had gathered for the changing of the guard, no extra police were to be seen on duty. The leafletters and signature collectors moved freely and without incident among the people who thronged Whitehall for the three ceremonies which took place during the vigil period.

A number of national newspapers carried reports of the vigil which was organised at

FROM COAST TO COAST WITH THE 140-mile marchers

PEACE NEWS REPORTER

A BLISTERING march across Yorkshire and Lancashire in support of nuclear disarmament is nearing its destination today (Friday) with public meetings in Manchester and outlying districts. The marchers, tramping from coast to coast, plan to arrive in Liverpool late on Sunday afternoon.

Last Friday evening about 70 people gathered on the shore near Withernsea, looking out over the North Sea.

With posters and banners stuck in the sand, and the incoming tide lapping at their feet, they stood with heads bowed for two minutes. Turning quickly about, they then set off Westward to start the trek to the Irish Sea.

This 140-mile march is the longest and toughest programme yet attempted, but their spirits are high. As much as twenty-five miles—and as many blisters—have been covered in one day.

"One of the primary objects of the march," organiser Jeffrey Edwards told Peace News on Sunday, "is to encourage the setting up of new branches of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, and to publicise the activities of existing branches." Thus the public meeting at Withernsea started a new group there. The town "gave a rousing send off to the march, and attendance at the meeting exceeded all expectations."

‘Women against the bomb’

FROM
PAGE ONE

you resign. Help to expose these lies. People are being lulled by them."

Diana Collins (wife of Canon L. John Collins), speaking as a Christian, said that she felt the ethic of love expressed the truth about human life, and that it had validity not only for personal life but in international spheres. The Prophets called for a righteous nation, as well as righteous individuals.

"To endure evil and suffering can never destroy men's souls. What destroys the soul is consenting to evil in our hearts: the deliberate will on our side to inflict suffering on our fellow human beings. Cannot we have the courage to do what is right and then the faith to leave the consequences of our action to God? . . .

"A futile gesture? So was the crucifixion, judged by human standards. Absolute material safety is a myth; let us take a risk for what is right, and not for what is wrong."

Suggestions as to "What the Audience can do," made by Margaret Lane, journalist and biographer, included: Joining the Campaign against a hydrogen bomb; taking this

strongly criticised the little attention it received from the daily Press: "Apart, unfortunately, from the Daily Worker, this meeting was virtually ignored by the Press. The Times had nothing at all; we have written to ask why."

"This was," says the statement, "a serious and profoundly moving meeting which collected the amazing sum of nearly £700, and which could well start a women's movement against Britain's nuclear armaments at least as powerful as the movement for women's suffrage. . . .

"It seems that so long as we (women) are trivial, we are assured of space in the Press; when we are deeply serious over a matter of life and death, we are ignored."

Crew write to Ike

THE crew of the Golden Rule, serving a 60-day jail sentence in Honolulu for attempting to enter the US H-test area in the Marshall Islands, have announced the termination of their present project.

The marchers reached Hull at lunchtime on Saturday to hold an open-air meeting in the City centre. "Much encouraging support was received from passers-by, with only the occasional derisive remark," Jeffrey Edwards reports.

"A procession more than 100 strong accompanied the marchers from the meeting, through the crowded shopping streets of the City centre, to the western outskirts.

The following day, crossing the toll bridge before Selby, at the border of East and West Riding, an army officer gave the marchers a cheerful smile and said "Good luck!"

"The hospitality has been wonderful," Barrie Dallas told PN. "The police have been very pleasant and helpful. For most of the way we have had no escort."

The march now continues through the industrial towns and cities of Lancashire.

Today (Friday) the marchers leave Oldham, hold a lunch-time meeting in Manchester at the Deansgate open-air site, and then tramp on to more meetings at Salford Dock Gates (5 p.m.) and Eccles Town Hall. Here the speakers at 7.45 p.m. are expected to be Frank Allaun, MP, Jack McCann, MP, Fred Barton and Greta Karpin.

To-morrow the route lies through Warrington and Penketh, with the final stretch on Sunday on to Liverpool. The final meeting there will hear speeches from Professor Revans, of Manchester University, and Frank Allaun.

Lambeth

FROM
PAGE ONE

to be faced by Church people," the Rev. C. G. Wilson of the Anglican Pacifist Fellowship, said afterwards.

The vicar urges that Anglicans should write to their diocesan bishops and ask for their support for the suggestion which has been put to the Bishop of Manchester.

"We have the right and the duty to do all we can to persuade our fellow Christians to face this issue as something which concerns the fundamentals of our faith, not so much because the world faces annihilation but because the Church's witness is being betrayed."

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Among the signatories were a number of serving soldiers and also a worker at one of the atomic power stations which is to be converted, Hinkley Point, in Somerset. Workers there, he said, were very disturbed at the change-over.

Although large crowds had gathered for the changing of the guard, no extra police were to be seen on duty. The leafletters and signature collectors moved freely and without incident among the people who thronged Whitehall for the three ceremonies which took place during the vigil period.

A number of national newspapers carried reports of the vigil which was organised at short notice by the Direct Action Committee Against Nuclear War. Among those taking part were Canon L. John Collins, the Rev. Michael Scott, Sheila Jones, and Arthur Goss.

LATE NEWS

The Swiss Government have banned the conference of intellectuals on nuclear disarmament planned to take place at Basle on Saturday.

MR. MACMILLAN seems to imply in his remarks last week-end, that until now trust is all that nations have required of each other in their agreements.

The fact is that because of the age-old reliance upon armaments no one nation has ever placed any trust upon the word of another.

Even the Kellogg pact of 1928, which was an agreement to renounce war failed to induce even one of the signatory nations, which included all the Great Powers to abandon any of its weapons.

There can, in fact, be no such thing as trust where armed nations are concerned. Expediency, not morality, is the basis of all agreements between nations in regard to disputes of any kind, and will continue to be so, as long as Governments seek only for economic or military power.

The previous "Summit" talks in July of 1955 certainly had no basis in trust. When Mr. Eisenhower, Mr. Eden, Mr. Bulganin, and M. Faure met together then, Mr. Macmillan was there as Foreign Secretary, and it will long be remembered that he signalled his return to this country by

To endure evil and suffering can never destroy men's souls. What destroys the soul is consenting to evil in our hearts: the deliberate will on our side to inflict suffering on our fellow human beings. Cannot we have the courage to do what is right and then the faith to leave the consequences of our action to God?

"A futile gesture? So was the crucifixion, judged by human standards. Absolute material safety is a myth; let us take a risk for what is right, and not for what is wrong."

Suggestions as to "What the Audience can do," made by Margaret Lane, journalist and biographer, included: Joining the Campaign, wearing a badge; taking this issue and continually breaking new ground, involving a vow to make at least one new contact each week; writing to MPs, local Press, BBC, TV, etc.

The reading of extracts from the Press and official reports, personal testimonies, pathetic letters from a widow of a Hiroshima victim and a poem "Now at Last" (written specially for the meeting) added to the interest of this inspiring occasion.

A statement by the Women's Group of the Campaign, the day after the meeting,

movement against Britain's nuclear armaments at least as powerful as the movement for women's suffrage...

"It seems that so long as we (women) are trivial, we are assured of space in the Press; when we are deeply serious over a matter of life and death, we are ignored."

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The 1930 Conference stated that "As the Christian conscience has condemned infanticide and slavery and torture it is now called to condemn war as an outrage on the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of all mankind," while in 1948 it declared that "war on a global scale with modern weapons of destruction must be no more. It is both a blasphemy and an anachronism."

Both conferences affirmed "that war as a method of settling international disputes is incompatible with the teaching and example of Our Lord Jesus Christ."

Crew write to Ike

THE crew of the Golden Rule, serving a 60-day jail sentence in Honolulu for attempting to enter the US H-test area in the Marshall Islands, have announced the termination of their present project.

"We are still in jail," they say. "It is therefore impossible for us to sail again before the end of the present tests. Hence, we must regrettably announce that we have proceeded as far as possible and have been stopped."

The crew of the Golden Rule last week wrote to President Eisenhower from Honolulu City Jail, again urging him to cancel the current series of tests and "to start turning the course of history away from nuclear warfare."

By Sybil Morrison

Courage of conscience

It is still my hope that we shall be able to arrange a Summit meeting... whatever the provocation, we shall not be deflected from our purpose, which is to seek reasonable agreements with the Russians. But we shall do so in the knowledge that trust is not enough.

—The Prime Minister. June 28, 1958.

waving his hat and shouting to the crowd at the airport: "There ain't goin' to be no war."

Whatever the agreement come to on that subject by the hierarchy of the Great Powers it is certain that it had nothing to do with trusting each other, since no weapon was discarded, and no slackening in the armaments race was apparent. On the contrary, tests and stockpiling went on with unabated zeal and energy.

Disarmament conferences in the past have invariably fallen down on the rocky path of control and inspection. Agreement on this thorny problem has never been achieved, for the simple reason that there is not, and cannot be trust in regard to weapons of war.

If a man with a revolver in his hand threatening an opponent were suddenly to throw it down, and say: "See, I am empty-handed, throw yours down too," the

person so recently menaced, might well want to know whether there was still another pistol in his hip-pocket.

It would need a great deal more than a gesture to convince him that there was nothing more to fear, and that the abandonment was one of genuine determination not to use violence.

Plainly, therefore, he must not only throw down his gun, but he must turn out his pockets, and he must say why he discards it, and explain why he now stands before his opponent unarmed.

This is something that statesmen never say to each other. All they are prepared to say is that they will put down some of their guns so long as the opponent does exactly the same, and also turns out all his pockets to show there is nothing else there. And even then there is always some doubt that there may not be a secret pocket

in which some undeclared weapon is concealed.

This is the atmosphere of suspicion in which disarmament conferences and discussions on inspection and control have always taken place, and it is clear that there will be no change until it is accepted, if not by all, at least by one nation, that genuine disarmament demands a revolutionary change of approach.

Only when it is fully admitted that armaments are in themselves evil, and therefore must be renounced, will agreement be in sight. Men must trust, not in the empty words of statesmen still holding on to the weapon in the hip-pocket, but to the power of their own conscience.

That will require courage and faith, but it will be enough.

... of this world'

OWING to a printers' error a line was omitted from a paragraph in Sybil Morrison's article last week.

The full paragraph should have read: "That entire chapter contains one of the most trenchant of His preachings against evil. In it He declares categorically that evil cannot be defeated by evil, but only by good, and that the devil cannot be overthrown by the devil, but only by God."